

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY JUNE 8

The cartoon in today's Advertiser pictures the expectation as well as the hope of all decent citizens of Hawaii.

The building which Alexander Young proposes to erect in Honolulu would be a credit in design and size to any city of the United States.

San Francisco's Chinatown is not far from the water-front and rats driven out of the Asiatic houses and shacks by the sanitary crusade would be likely to move towards the wharves. That is what makes our sea traffic with San Francisco a thing of so much concern. There is really more danger to us from that quarter than from any other.

One of the most unfortunate results of a native separatist movement would be to scare off investment capital and reduce the common level of prosperity. We heard a banker say the other morning that if the natives got the Legislature not a dollar of banking money would be loaned in these islands. Another said if they carried a city election the growth of the place would stop while their administration lasted. Nothing is so timid as capital and the threat of an era of native spoliation here is already driving it back into its shell.

In 1885 President Cleveland, on a hint from Adjutant General Drum, proposed that Congress should authorize him to return all captured Confederate battle-flags to the Southern States which originally owned them. The North was not ripe for such a concession and a tremendous outcry was raised especially by the G. A. R. which the President only quieted by going no further with his plans. Fifteen years have since passed and in that period Northern and Southern soldiers fought together against a foreign enemy. Time and the new comradeship have softened the old hatreds and now it seems more than probable that Congress, with the active approval of the G. A. R. will restore the torn banners which the South fought so gallantly to save.

DEMOCRACY AND THE SURPLUS.

Says the local Democratic platform: "The present tariff law, admittedly framed along the lines which give protection to the American manufacturer, has and is taking from the taxpayer millions of money in excess of the honest needs of the Government. In consequence, an enormous surplus has been accumulated, now lying idly in the treasury of the United States, every dollar recreant to its lawful and proper use and duty."

This is clearly absurd. Two of the special funds which the law requires to be kept in the treasury are the "available cash balance," or the working capital of the Government, and the "surplus" or gold reserve, a fund long since established there by statute as an obvious precaution. This surplus is supposed to stand at \$100,000,000, or about one-twelfth of the biennial appropriations of Congress. It is a safeguard to every American citizen, and Democrats when in power at Washington keep it up the same as Republicans do. They are obliged to.

But the parties, juggling from their recent history, differ vitally as to the means by which they raise this \$100,000,000 fund. The Democrats in Cleveland's time borrowed money at three per cent interest to maintain an "idle" and "recreant" surplus, and the whole people are now bearing the burden of the debt. So rapidly did Cleveland's surplus vanish that he had to borrow more than once in the aggregate sum of \$250,000,000, a part of which found its way by indirection into the pockets of his Wall street friend, J. Pierpont Morgan. The whole sum was charged against the public credit, and it swelled the national debt. As soon as the Republicans came into power after Cleveland's second term they made the importers provide the \$100,000,000 surplus through customs duties. The men and women who brought over Paris gowns, Amsterdam diamonds, French wines and German beers, Russian sables and Japanese and Chinese silks raised the \$100,000,000, and thus relieved the common people of the burden which the Cleveland Democracy had imposed.

"By just these millions of idle money," says the Hawaiian Democratic platform, "accumulated under the Republican tariff law, are the people unjustly taxed." This is sheerest demagoguery. We have shown that the Democrats keep up the surplus when they have control of Congress, and that they do it in the most oppressive and costly way, while the Republicans seek a more satisfactory method through the taxation of foreign goods. In any event, there is no basic injustice in the surplus itself. No great business house could keep up its credit without a surplus, and every stockholder breathes more freely when he knows there is one in the bank. In railroading, banking, merchandising, carrying on mines or plantations or any large enterprises the effort to get something ahead in the form of a reserve precedes the effort to earn dividends. What is true of American private business is true of American public business. Our Government is a great business machine—one of the greatest in the world—and it is not absolved from the usual precautions to which business enterprises are bound. No stockholder in his right mind objects to a surplus amounting to ten per cent of the capital stock of his corporation, and no wise stockholder in the American republic can oppose a similar safeguard. He knows the money cannot be "idle" or "recreant" when it keeps his corporate credit good and is always on hand to meet public emergencies.

FUTILE SPOILS-SEEKING.

In discussing the points made by the Advertiser yesterday about the small good it would do the Hawaiians to control the Legislature, the Independent says in effect that the approval of Congress is not needed to secure the validity of Hawaiian laws. This is a point upon which we have found a difference of opinion among attorneys, some holding that the practice of referring Territorial Legislation to Congress which obtains in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma must rule here; others that the Cullom-Knox law leaves a wide latitude of action to the local Legislature upon such subjects as the Act of Admission specifically puts in its hands. Many grave questions however, such as those appertaining to loans are said to require Congressional sanction. The best authority we were able to consult yesterday held that in respect of local legislation Congress trusted chiefly to the veto of the Governor, knowing that if this should not prove sufficient to check ignorant or predatory courses among the island law-makers an amendment to the Territorial Act, compelling reference of all bills to Washington, would be easy to effect.

The Independent is clearly in error when it insists that the Legislature can unseat or reject Governor Dole's appointees. Here is our contemporary's paragraph:

The Advertiser also says that the Territorial Legislature cannot unseat the Dole family compact and Dole's appointees. Is that so? We believe that by reading the act the Advertiser finds that the consent of the Territorial Senate is necessary to affirm his appointments, and that consent he will never get as long as he appoints useless officials, whose only merits are that they belong to the Dole clique.

If the Senate shall decline without good cause, to confirm Mr. Dole's nominees, the old incumbents will hold place until the Legislature adjourns, whereupon Governor Dole may lawfully appoint the men who were rejected. Section 80, defining the Governor's powers says: "He may make such appointments, when the Senate is not in session, which shall, unless such appointments are confirmed, expire at the end of the next session of the Senate." It is easy to see, therefore, that despite the possible hostility of an anti-naale Senate, the Governor can have his own way about appointments. If the Senate does not confirm, the officials may hold to the end of the session to be reappointed the next day.

This leaves a spoils-seeking Royalist faction very small chance indeed to enter upon one of those "years of plenty for natives," of which a speaker at the drill shed meeting made an anticipatory boast. Of course the natives cannot control either the revenues or the appointments of the Federal offices such as the Custom House, the Post Office and the U. S. Circuit Court; and as they will not be able to dictate Mr. Dole's appointments—which includes the head of the Island police—what is there left for them in the way of the loaves and fishes? Were they to elect an Independent Congressman this year he would not be able to control patronage—that would be dictated by the Republican National Committee or be subject to the advisory wishes of Governor Dole. Thus the circle in which the spoils-seekers can move is very small. They might try their hands municipally but if they undertake to jeopardize the property-interests of Honolulu their shrift will be very short.

The Independent presumes to say that the Advertiser's report of the Hawaiian native meeting and of the Queen's speech to her former subjects was "garbled." How it varied from the truth the Independent does not and cannot tell. Our account of the meeting was carefully written, the speeches being taken in shorthand from the translation of Mr. W. J. Coelho, a competent native. The remarks of the Queen were freshly reported to this paper by an active member of the delegation that waited on her and by one of Liliuokalani's women friends. We do not think that the Advertiser went astray as regards a single sentiment despite the necessary absence of a staff reporter familiar with the native dialect from the interview at Washington Place. If it did, let the Independent show where.

From the absence of any more than a paragraph about the meeting and interview in the news columns of our Royalist contemporary, we assume that the natives want their proceedings kept as secret as possible from the haoles. If this is so, it is natural that Mr. Testa's paper should discredit a true report, such as the Advertiser published, of what went on. "When truth is feared say it is garbled." That is a rule of casuistry which the Independent learned in its youth.

We observe a general effort in Royalist circles to hide the real meaning of the native movement. Mr. Testa, who has not let a chance go by on the street to say that the natives were out for "revenge," and meant to "get even," and all that, now lets his paper say that the natives propose to get hold of the Legislature so as to "forget the past and gather around the best men immaterial of the color of his skin." No one is deceived by this clap-trap; everyone knows that Kalua's "years of (native) plenty" idea and Testa's and Wilcox's aspiration for revenge are uppermost in the minds of the native delegates. They tell you so on the street, even if they deny it in the hall; they are anxious to get into office, clean out the whites and make up for lost time, and only conceal that anxiety when there is danger of its getting into print.

The whole South, the great stronghold of Democracy, is being aroused on the subject of excluding the majority of colored voters from the polls by means of an educational and property qualification. At a recent meeting of the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems a common sentiment was expressed by Ex-Governor MacCorkle when he said:

To give the negro his rights and at the same time preserve our civilization, we must adopt an honest and innexorable educational and property basis, administered fairly for white and black.

With such a sentiment spreading and with Democrats like Senator Tillman declaring that if the negroes are excluded from the ballot native Hawaiians ought to be treated likewise, it is surely a bad time for our aboriginal voters to come out against Republicanism.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Kipling on New England Winters.

A page from a winter note book kept by Mr. Kipling in Vermont is published in Harper's. Among several curious passages this is most so: "Now, in the big silence of the snow is born, perhaps, not a little of the New England conscience which her children write about. There is much time to think, and thinking is a highly dangerous business. Conscience, fear, undigested reading, and, it may be, not too well cooked food, have full swing. A man, and more particularly a woman, can easily hear strange voices—the Word of the Lord rolling between dead hills; may see visions and dream dreams; get revelations and an outpouring of the spirit, and end (such things have been) lamentably enough in those big houses by the Connecticut river which have been tenderly rechristened The Retreat. Hate breeds as well as religion—the deep, insidious hate between neighbors that is born of a hundred little things added up, brooded over and hatched by the stove when two or three talk together in the long evenings. It would be very interesting to get the statistics of revivals and murders, and find how many of them have been committed in the spring."

Miss Terry's Grandson Lovers.

In the play contemplated as the summer entertainment given by Irving and Terry in London, Miss Terry again has to make stage love to a young man whom she has watched grow from babyhood to manhood and distinction. This time the favored is Fred Terry, who is the vogue in England, and he will play the lover to his distinguished aunt, who, though 52 years old, is sprightlier, brighter, handsomer and more vivacious than any comedienne in the world fit for the Olivas and Rosalinds and Portias of classic comedy. "Isn't it absurd to have Laurence Irving sighing and making eyes at me in 'The Amber Heart'?" asked Miss Terry, after a performance of that delicate fantasy. "When he rushes at me and pleads fervently for an embrace or a warm glance from me I always feel like saying, 'Here you are, my dear child, go away and play.' Why, I have cooed and petted and taught Laurence since he was a baby. Seems to me I am always bringing up new generations of boys who want to be actors and make love to me."

Valued American Mementoes.

A clever American woman who has lived in London for the past ten years ended a short visit to New York last week and sailed for England with some purchases which she had made. The two pieces of baggage which she guarded most jealously were an American ice-cream freezer and a large box of Vermont maple sugar. "It was almost worth the trip over here," she said before sailing, "to be able to purchase a freezer such as I wanted, and some really good maple sugar. You will never value such things quite properly until you move into some country where you cannot get them. I enjoy living in London very much, but there are some American things which I have missed greatly."

A Fat Russian Prize.

Russia's Academy of Sciences has a prize of 1,500,000 rubles to bestow. In 1833 General Arakzejew bequeathed to it 50,000 rubles which were to accumulate until 1925, when three-fourths of the sum should be given to the best history in Russian of Alexander I's reign. The other quarter was to be spent in printing the work, in having it translated into French and German, and for a prize to the second best work. The accumulations will amount to nearly 2,000,000 rubles.

Holds His Wealth in Trust.

John D. Rockefeller said in an address before a New York Bible class the other evening: "The pursuit of riches is not a wrong thing. On the contrary, gold is one of the mightiest agents for doing good, and though there are bad rich men, just as there are bad poor ones, I believe that most wealthy persons look upon their money as a sacred trust which they hold for the good of their fellows."

Our Ham and Eggs.

There were 500,000,000 fowls in the United States last year, and the number of eggs laid was estimated at about 1,450,000,000 dozen, or 17,400,000,000 individuals. The value of these fowls and their product is set down at \$420,000,000.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The Sultan is the original call-again man.—The Daily News.

All Wharton Barker needs now is a majority of the electoral votes.—The Chicago Record.

There is only one Wharton Barker, but there are barkers on both of the Populist tickets.—The Boston Transcript.

General Otis should bring the backbone of the rebellion home with him to prove that it is broken.—The Chicago Record.

Just as Bryan goes home for a two months' rest Vesuvius comes timidly to the front with an eruption.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Chicago river was struck by lightning the other day. Nothing has been seen of the lightning since.—The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A kind-hearted clergyman was lately compelled to dismiss a gardener, who used to purloin his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of his wife and family, he gave him a letter of recommendation, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jcs. S. Zauba, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

...
**HOP
BITTERS**
IS THE BEST
TONIC
For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General
DEBILITY,
BILLIOUSNESS,
NERVOUSNESS,
MALARIA, ETC

**PURELY
VEGETABLE.**
Price \$1.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
AGENTS.
FORT STREET.

**GIFFORD'S
Olive Oil**
IS GUARANTEED.

FIRST—To be absolutely PURE OLIVE OIL
SECOND—To give perfect satisfaction to the consumer.
THIRD—To not become rancid on the shelf, if kept in the package.

The manufacturer offers to pay \$100 for any bottle of Gifford's Olive Oil, in original packages, found to contain any adulteration.

**FOR SALE
At all Grocers.**

HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO.
QUEEN ST.
DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co.
—LIMITED—
Esplanade, Cor. Allen and Fort Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO. AGENTS
Lewers F. J. Lowrey C. M. Cooke
LEWERS & COOKE.

Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. Office
414 Fort St.

The Advertiser is delivered to every part of the city for 15 cents per month.

Good Air. Good View. Good Health.

A special invitation is extended to everybody to visit Honolulu's most delightful residence site.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS.

Via Maxima. KAIULANI DRIVE—Aptly termed, the via Maxima or Grand Boulevard, and in itself an artistic piece of engineering—affords easy access to all points, as also scenic and marine views of exquisite grandeur at every turn.

Electric Railway.

Contracts have been let for material, and the work of construction, equipping and installation placed in the hands of a competent electrical engineer to be fully completed by June 1st. Having an independent power plant we are prepared to furnish electric power for lighting, heating and other purposes, to our home builders at most reasonable rates.

As Promised. Our reservoirs are now completed and water mains laid so as to supply each lot. Permits for making water connections will be granted on application.

An inspection of the attractive homes now building, or the names of purchasers of lots, will convince anyone that PACIFIC HEIGHTS is the choicest and most select of all the residence sites of Honolulu.

For further information, prices, terms, etc., apply at office of

BRUCE WARING & CO.
Progress Block.

532 FORT ST. **DAVID LAWRENCE,** 532 FORT ST.
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
HAVANA CIGARS KEY WEST

Importing Agent for all kinds of Turkish, Egyptian and other foreign TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

**A Great Variety of
Stoves
AND
Ranges**

Farmers' Boilers and Extra Castings for all Stoves

JOHN NOTT, 75-79 KING ST. Telephone No. 31